

Applicant: Taka-Aki Sato
Serial No.: [Rule 1.53(b) contin. of S.N. 10/092,138]
Filed: Herewith
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Amendments to the Specification:

Please insert the following Cross-Reference To Related Applications section on page 1, before the Background section of the specification.

Cross-Reference To Related Applications

This application is a Rule 1.53(b) continuation, and claims the priority, of U.S. Serial No. 10/092,138, filed March 6, 2002, the entire contents of which is herein incorporated by reference.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, at line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FAP-1 (PTPN13) has several alternatively-spliced forms that are identical to PTP-BAS/hPTP1E/PTPL1, (Maekawa, et al. 1994; Banville, et al. 1994; Saras, et al. 1994) and contains a membrane-binding region similar to those found in the cytoskeleton-associated proteins, ezrin, (Gould et al. 1989) radixin (Funayama et al. 1991) moesin (Lankes, et al. 1991), neurofibromatosis type II gene product (NFII) (Rouleau, et al. 1993), and protein 4.1 (Conboy, et al. 1991), as well as in the PTPases PTPH1 (Yang, et al. 1991), PTP-MEG (Gu, et al. 1991), and PTPD1 (Vogel, et al. 1993). FAP-1 intriguingly contains six GLGF (PDZ/DHR) (SEQ ID NO:34) repeats that are thought to mediate intra-and inter-molecular interactions among protein domains. The third GLGF (SEQ ID NO:34) repeat of FAP-1 was first identified as a domain showing the specific interaction with the C-terminus of Fas receptor (Sato, et al. 1995). This suggests that the GLGF (SEQ ID NO:34) domain may play an important role in targeting proteins to the submembranous cytoskeleton and/or in regulating biochemical activity. GLGF (SEQ ID NO:34) repeats have been previously found in guanylate kinases, as well as in the rat post-synaptic density protein (PSD-95) (Cho, et al. 1992), which is a homolog of the Drosophila tumor suppressor protein,

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lethal-(1)-disc-large-1 [*dlg-1*] (Woods, et al 1991; Kitamura, et al. 1994). These repeats may mediate homo- and hetero-dimerization, which could potentially influence PTPase activity, binding to Fas, and/or interactions of FAP-1 with other signal transduction proteins. Recently, it has also been reported that the different PDZ domains of proteins interact with the C-terminus of ion channels and other proteins (Figure 1) (TABLE 1) (Kornau, et al. 1995; Kim, et al. 1995; Matsumine, et al. 1996).